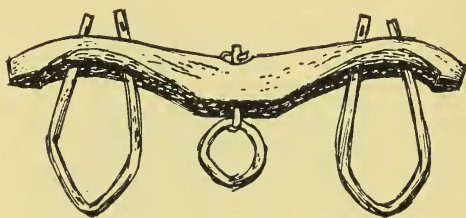
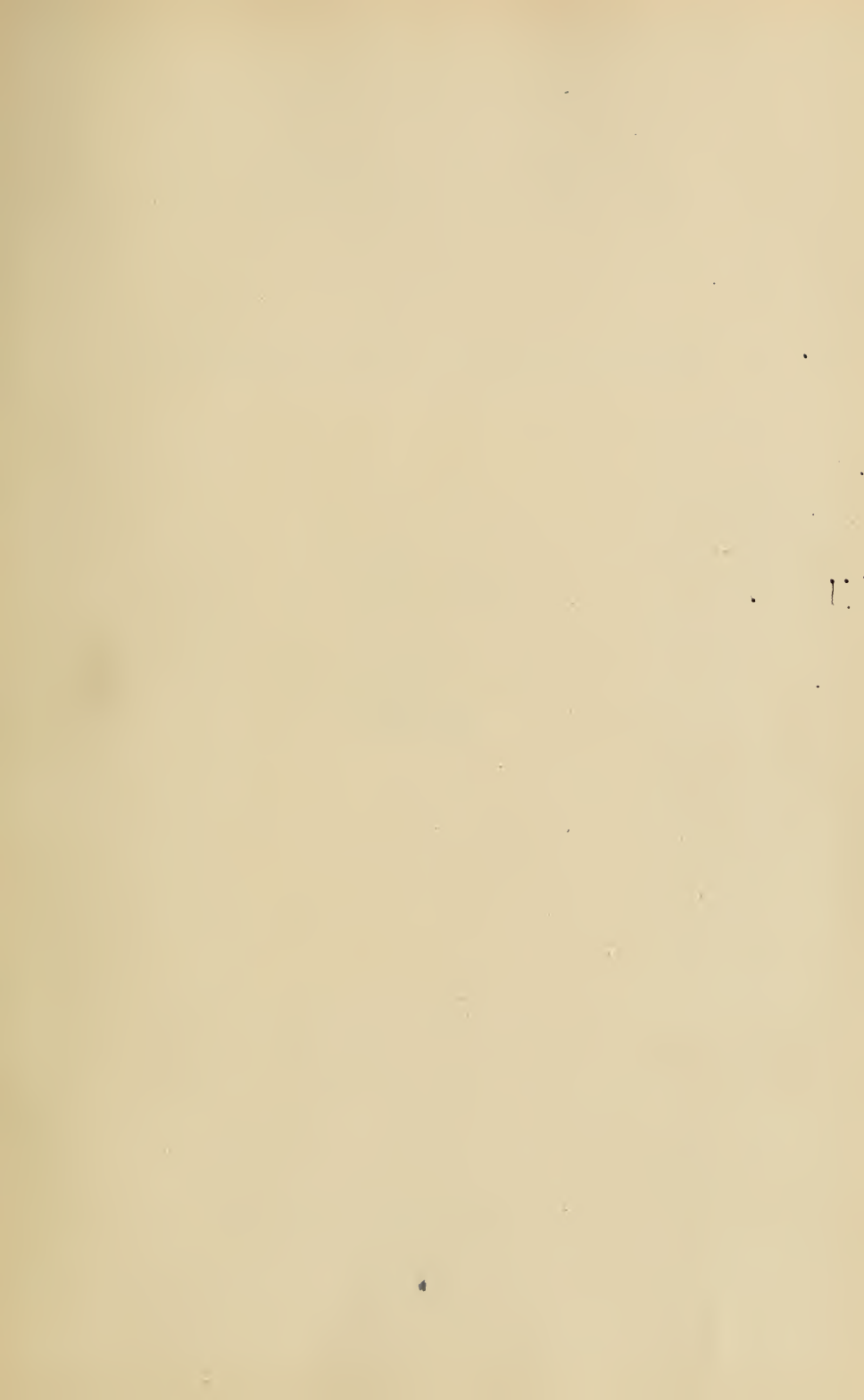


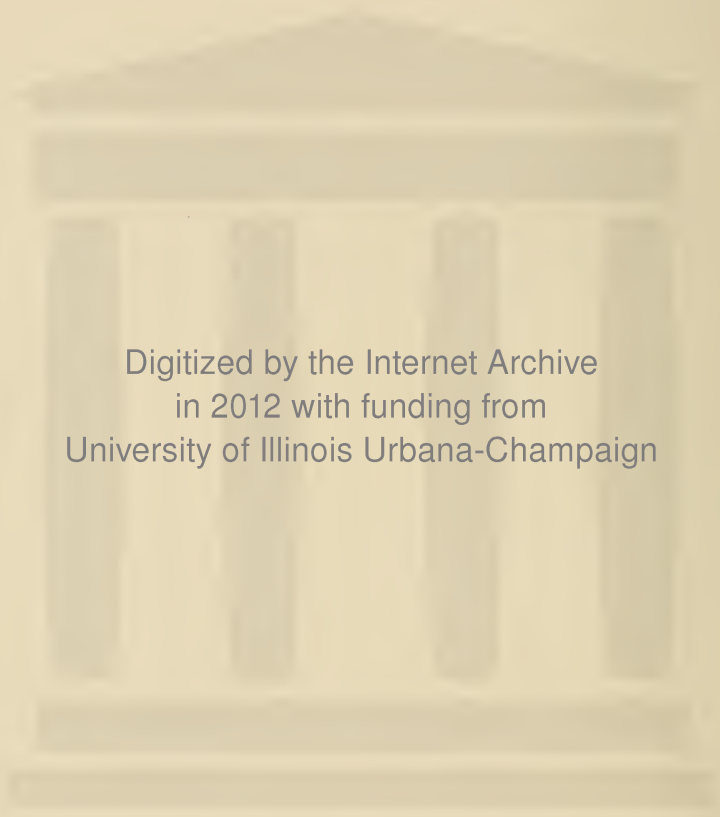
LINCOLN
AND
SPRINGFIELD

LINCOLN ROOM



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Lincoln and Springfield



PHILLIPS BROS. PRINT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



To the Fortieth Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution Springfield, Illinois

This pamphlet, "Lincoln and Springfield," is issued by the General Committee of Arrangements of the Fortieth Congress in the hope that it will prove a pleasing souvenir of your visit to the home of Lincoln.

Acknowledgment is made to The Abraham Lincoln Association, its president, Hon. Logan Hay and its secretary, Paul M. Angle, William Dodd Chenery, Clarence Bennett, John E. Vaughn, Archie Bowen, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and others for their assistance and permission to use the matter contained therein.

General Committee:

JOHN M. TIPTON
LEWIS K. TORBET
JOHN W. BLACK
EDWARD W. PAYNE
R. C. SCHANCK

Lincoln's Farewell Address

2 Apr 51 Marshall

"MY FRIENDS, NO ONE NOT IN MY SITUATION, CAN APPRECIATE MY FEELING OF SADNESS AT THIS PARTING. TO THIS PLACE, AND THE KINDNESS OF THESE PEOPLE, I OWE EVERYTHING. HERE I HAVE LIVED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, AND HAVE PASSED FROM A YOUNG TO AN OLD MAN. HERE MY CHILDREN HAVE BEEN BORN, AND ONE IS BURIED. I NOW LEAVE, NOT KNOWING WHEN OR WHETHER EVER I MAY RETURN, WITH A TASK BEFORE ME GREATER THAN THAT WHICH RESTED UPON WASHINGTON. WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF THAT DEVINE BEING, WHO EVER ATTENDED HIM I CANNOT SUCCEED. WITH THAT ASSISTANCE I CANNOT FAIL. TRUSTING IN HIM, WHO CAN GO WITH ME AND REMAIN WITH YOU, AND BE EVERYWHERE FOR GOOD, LET US CONFIDENTLY HOPE THAT ALL WILL YET BE WELL. TO HIS CARE COMMENDING YOU, AS I HOPE IN YOUR PRAYERS YOU WILL COMMEND ME, I BID YOU AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL."

NOTE—Spoken from the rear platform of the Special Train over the Great Western, now Wabash Railroad, February 11, 1861, just before his departure for Washington for his inauguration. The old passenger station (now the Wabash freight office) now stands at Tenth and Monroe Streets. It was raining and sleeting and only a small group of people heard his immortal farwell. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, took the speech in short-hand and preserved it for posterity. The spot is marked by a marker placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Abraham Lincoln



Mary Todd Lincoln

Fore-word

It is hard to imagine a more difficult task than to write a preface to the records of the intimate life and surroundings of one who, by the colossal greatness of his character—his humble modesty and true nobility of soul—his mighty service to his Country and to humanity, has written his own eulogium high up on the architraves of the World's Temple of Fame—not with the blood of conquered thousands nor the splendor of imperial power, but in that universal language of great deeds, noble thoughts and unselfish devotion to the highest duty, giving the glory to God, the Almighty Pilot of the destinies of nations.

Such a task faces me now, as, standing on the hallowed spots where the feet of Lincoln have so often trodden, the scenes with which he was so familiar and amid which he daily passed, I recall in imagination—not the great Emancipator, whose name is a house-hold word in every civilized nation on the Globe—but the modest, noble and gentle "Abe" Lincoln, the kindly neighbor, the much-loved friend of all his fellow townsmen.

Here are the spots he made sacred with his presence and his intimate daily contact and association; here the old home, around which clustered and clung the tenderest memories of family and loved ones; here that splendid tomb where a grateful people have reverently enshrined his martyred remains.

Hither with reverent devotion, bend the pilgrim steps of the great, the good, the wise of every land and clime—Kings, Poets, Philosophers, Statesmen, Soldiers, all, to lay their wreaths upon the marble coffin of the great patriot-martyr, who fulfilled his holy mission and sealed the Supreme Sacrifice with his blood, in order that "Government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth!"

CLARENCE BENNETT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT

It is portentous and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks and will not rest
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards
He lingers where his children used to play,
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

It breaks his heart that Kings must murder still;
That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace,
That he, may sleep upon his hill again?

—Vachal Lindsay.

Abraham Lincoln and Springfield

A. L. Bowen

In Springfield, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln's spirit lives. The modest home in which he lived still stands, now the property of the State of Illinois. The old state capitol, in which he made many of his greatest political addresses and in which his body laid in state before burial, remains standing. Bronze tablets throughout the city mark the sites of his law offices, the courts in which he practiced, the haunts he frequented. In imagination one can still see him, tall, gaunt, and with shuffling step, treading his familiar paths. And in Oak Ridge Cemetery towers his monument, dear beyond all other shrines to the many thousands who visit it annually.

On April 15th, 1837, Abraham Lincoln, a young man newly admitted to the bar, took up his residence in Springfield. For nearly a quarter of a century he was to claim it as his home. As a Springfield citizen he rose to leadership in his profession, gained a prominent position as a Whig politician and became the first Republican president of the United States. And as he prospered, so this city gained a place in his affections. On that February day, in 1861, when he departed for Washington, D. C., to assume the duties as Chief Executive, he said in his farewell speech: "No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return."

Stephen A. Wise, the eloquent Jewish rabbi, addressing the Lincoln Centennial Association at Springfield, Illinois, on a birthday celebration of Abraham Lincoln closed with these words, "Surely there will be no dissenting from my thought that the two chiefest and holiest shrines of America are to be found on the banks of the Potomac and within this city of Illinois. His tomb at Springfield is no more sacred than the grave at Mt. Vernon, each a hallowed altar of humanity."

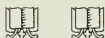
General John McAuley Palmer, of the U. S. Army, once made the statement at a Historical Society meeting in Lincoln's home city, "As I come back occasionally to the home of my boyhood, I recognize a gradually growing sanctity in the atmos-

phere of this town. This may not be so apparent to my old friends who have always lived here. This sanctity grows with the ever growing fame of Abraham Lincoln. We have lived to see a time in Springfield, as Sangamon is beginning to stand with Stratford-on-Avon, as a shrine to the supreme genius of the English speaking people.”

Rapidly the world is acknowledging by its homage the truth of the sentiment these two men expressed. Year by year the pilgrimage to Lincoln’s home increases in volume until now more than 150,000 sign their names annually upon the register at his tomb; his natal day is recognized all through Christendom, the number of biographical works and analyses of his character grows rapidly. English literature is enriched annually by outstanding books inspired by the Lincoln spirit. At the home and tomb of Lincoln the Sons of the American Revolution will hold their annual convention May 19-23. A brief description of this interesting Illinois prairie city and especially association and heritages is appropriate at this time.

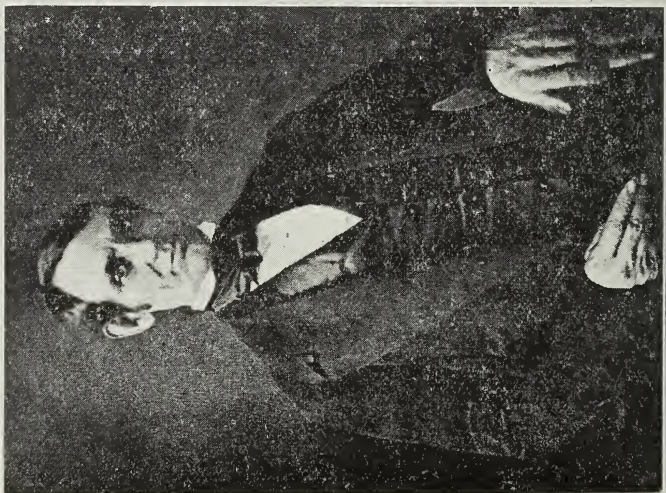
At Springfield, too, U. S. Grant after applying to the War Department in vain for assignment at the beginning of the Civil War, begged to be given a place with Illinois troops then mobilizing for the front. Governor Yates, the war governor, gave him a clerkship—politicians poked fun at him, an impecunious soldier. Finally he was made colonel of an almost mutinous regiment and the remainder is history.

John Hay when a stripling came from Pike county, as a stenographer to Springfield hunting a job. Attracting the attention of Mr. Lincoln he hired him as his secretary and the remainder is history.





Illinois State Capitol.



Oldest Photo of Lincoln.



Latest Photo of Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

I WAS born," wrote Lincoln in an autobiographical sketch, "February 12, 1809, In Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say." The father was Thomas Lincoln, a not too industrious pioneer carpenter, who never succeeded in obtaining more than enough income to keep away actual want, while the mother was Nancy Hanks, a gentle, mystical soul completely out of place in the rough frontier environment.

In 1816 Thomas Lincoln with his family removed from Kentucky to Pigeon Creek (near Gentryville) in Spencer County, Indiana. "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all." This attainment was due in part at least to the efforts of his step-mother. Nancy Lincoln had died when the boy was ten years old, but her place had soon been taken by Sarah Bush Johnston, whom Thomas Lincoln, while on a visit to Kentucky, had married. She was a strong-willed woman who gave Abraham much encouragement, and to whom he became greatly attached.

When Lincoln was twenty-one his father again moved, this time to Macon County (near Decatur), Illinois. From there, after helping clear a piece of ground for the family, Abraham struck out for himself. Following a trip as boatman to New Orleans—the second he had made—he established himself at New Salem, at that time in Sangamon County. He engaged in several occupations—store-keeper, which failed, and left him loaded with debts, postmaster, surveyor and finally, legislator. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he served as a captain of volunteers. He afterward spoke of his election to this position as "a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."

Lincoln was a candidate for the Illinois legislature in 1832 but was defeated—the only defeat he ever received in a popular election. Two years later he was successful, and served four successive terms as a member from Sangamon. He was one of the famous “Long Nine” in the session of 1836-1837, who, by dint of strenuous and skillful log-rolling, succeeded in getting through the removal of the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield. It was during this “legislative period,” as he called it, that he commenced seriously to study law. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after took up his residence in Springfield, where he lived until his departure for Washington in 1861.

In 1846 Lincoln went to Washington as a representative from the Sangamon District of Illinois. There he served one term, not being a candidate for re-election. Disappointed with his experience, he returned to Springfield and threw himself whole-heartedly into the study of the law, and soon attained a leading position in his profession.

“I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again.” Lincoln was not an abolitionist. He recognized the constitutional difficulty of interfering with slavery in the then slave states, but he was determined that its future spread, especially in the territories, should be prevented. When the substitution of Douglas’ “popular sovereignty” for the Missouri compromise seemed to assure the extension of slavery Lincoln immediately threw his whole energy into public life. In 1854 a senator was to be elected by the Illinois legislature. Lincoln became a candidate. When it became evident that he could not be elected he threw his support to Lyman Trumbull, who, though a democrat, was a strong anti-slavery man, thus at his own expense securing the latter’s election.

But four years later (1858) another senator was to be elected, and this time the contest lay between Lincoln and Douglas. It was then that the famous series of debates was arranged, the contestants dividing time and speaking in seven cities: Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton. Douglas won the senatorship, but Lincoln was the ultimate victor. The debates had not only been attended by thousands; they had received unprecedented publicity the nation over. The result was to make Abraham Lincoln the outstanding public man in Illinois, and to gain him recognition as one of the foremost opponents of slavery extension in the United States.



Lincoln the Attorney.



Lincoln the President

In the summer of 1860 the Republican Convention met at the Wigwam in Chicago. At the head of the list of candidates stood William H. Seward of New York, but it soon became evident that his many determined enemies would successfully prevent his nomination. On the second ballot the delegates began to swing to Lincoln and, on the third, in a tremendous storm of enthusiasm, he was nominated. In the following months the Democratic party split so seriously that Lincoln's election was practically assured.

The story of the secession of the southern states, civil war, Lincoln's anxious years at Washington, his re-election, his tragic death—all are too well known to need repetition here. His assassination threw the entire country into sincere grief, and a gigantic crowd thronged to Springfield on the day of his funeral. For a day and a night his body lay in state in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the state house—the same room where almost seven years before he had voiced that famous prophecy, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." On the 4th of May his remains were placed in the public receiving vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, where they remained until transferred to the temporary tomb and later to the National Lincoln Monument.



Years in New Salem

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

In the spring of 1831 Lincoln had made a flat-boat trip to New Orleans with one Denton Offutt. After their return Offutt decided to open a store in New Salem, and there, as his clerk, went Lincoln. He seems to have made a satisfactory store-keeper, although on occasions his native honesty was carried almost to the point of eccentricity. Once, after selling a woman a small bill of goods, he discovered that he had over-charged her six and one-quarter cents. The clerk could not rest until he had trudged several miles that evening to make the restitution.

Before long Offutt's business went to pieces. The Black Hawk War furnished Lincoln employment for a while and when that was over he and an idle, dissolute drifter named Berry decided to go into store-keeping on their own account. By virtue of a liberal distribution of promissory notes—and nothing else—they became the proprietors of the leading mercantile establishment in the village. But prosper it would not. To Berry the store was simply an asylum for idleness, while Lincoln was far more apt to be found stretched under a tree with his copy of Blackstone than to be tending the business. Finally came failure, whereupon Berry disappeared, leaving Lincoln loaded with the debts of the establishment. Although it took him years to do it, in the end every cent was paid.

Meanwhile, Lincoln had made a friendship of great value. Mentor Graham was the village schoolmaster. While working for Offutt, Lincoln had heard of a body of principles which went by the name of "grammar," and he thought that if he could get hold of the necessary machinery he could master them. Graham told him about an idle "Kirkham's Grammar" in the neighborhood, and he tramped a dozen miles to get it. Before long he had thoroughly mastered the rules. But Graham was soon to impart more utilitarian knowledge. After the store's failure Lincoln had been appointed postmaster—a posi-



Rutledge Tavern, New Salem.



The Restored Village of New Salem.

tion he coveted mainly because the lightness of the mail gave him a chance to read the papers before delivering them. But if the duties of his office were few, his pay was slender. When John Calhoun, the overworked surveyor of Sangamon County, offered him employment he set eagerly to work to learn surveying. Under Graham's teaching he studied tirelessly and at the end of six weeks he was competent to commence the work.

Coming to New Salem penniless and unknown, before he left the village Lincoln had become its outstanding citizen. The apex of pioneer achievement was his—he was a member of the legislature. In 1832, after the failure of Offutt's business, he had announced himself a candidate in a circular ending thus characteristically, "But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined." He was defeated, but the good people of New Salem had seen fit to give him two hundred and seventy-seven out of two hundred and ninety votes cast at that place. And thus, in defeat, was laid the foundation of his political success, for at the next election he not only was successful, but ranked second in votes among the four winning candidates.

During several of his years in New Salem Lincoln lived in a little two-story log cabin, Rutledge's Tavern. He was treated as one of them by James Rutledge and his large family. Gradually, almost insensibly, Lincoln fell in love with the young and graceful daughter Ann. Tradition preserves us charming pictures of the many happy hours they spent together. Sometimes they would study, and once, in his clear readable hand, Lincoln wrote across the title page of the treasured Kirkham's Grammar, "Ann M. Rutledge is now learning grammar." When Lincoln had accumulated a little more money, and when Ann had spent a few more months in school, they were to be married. But it was not to be. The summer of 1835 claimed many fever victims, and one of these was Ann Rutledge. Lincoln was profoundly affected by her death and struggled with a heavy grief which time alone was able to heal.

The Springfield Lawyer

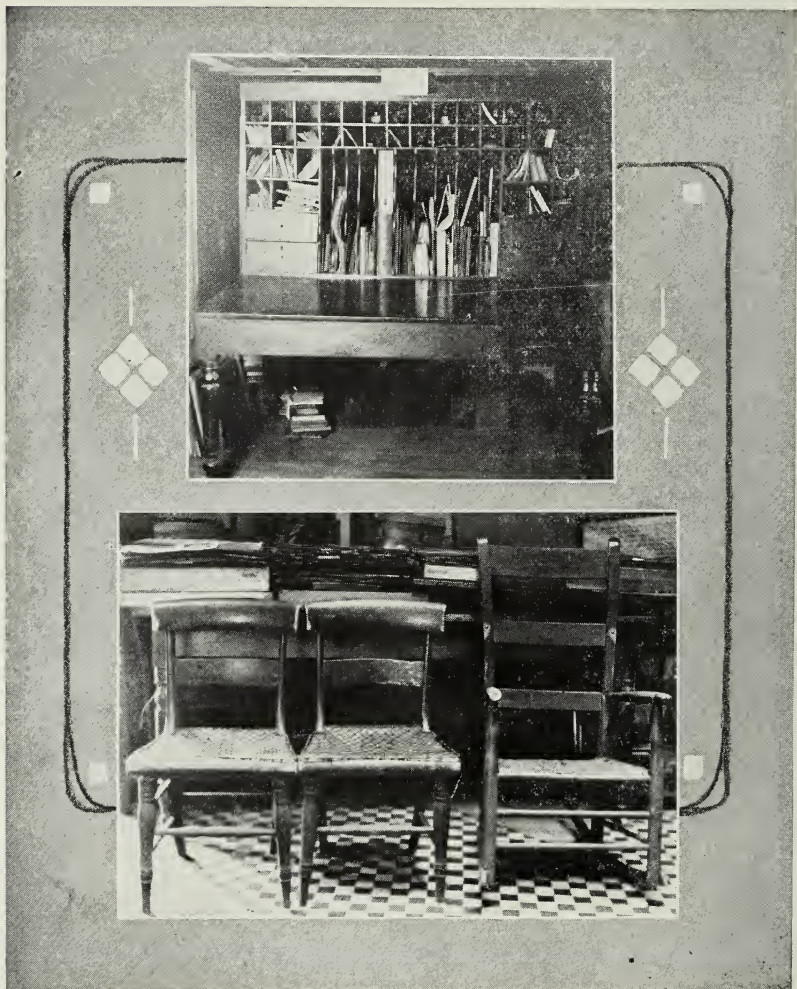
THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

While in Indiana Lincoln indicated a leaning toward the law, it is probable that he did not definitely begin to prepare himself for it until he became a resident of New Salem. There, on one of his days of unsuccessful storekeeping, he happened to buy a barrel of old household goods from a westward-bound pioneer. Sometime later he found at the bottom, under a heap of rubbish, a complete edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, "I began to read these famous works and I had plenty of time; for during the long summer days when the farmers were busy with their crops, my customers were few and far between. The more I read, the more intensely interested I became. Never in my whole life was my mind so thoroughly absorbed. I read until I devoured them."

During the Black Hawk War Lincoln had become acquainted with Major John T. Stuart, then a prominent lawyer of Springfield. After the campaign he would frequently trudge from New Salem to Springfield to borrow or return Stuart's law books. And when Lincoln came to Springfield in 1837, Stuart immediately made him his partner. During the four years of their partnership Stuart was in Congress or canvassing a large part of the time. When, in his absence, Lincoln collected a fee, his partner's half was wrapped up, marked "Stuart's share," and laid away to await his return.

From 1841 to 1844 Lincoln was the associate of one of the greatest lawyers Illinois has ever produced, Stephen T. Logan. Judge Logan had the ability to pick out young men of potential capacity and to develop them into outstanding attorneys. Lincoln was no exception. To the young lawyer, who during Stuart's protracted absences had been none too industrious, the training he received from Logan was invaluable.

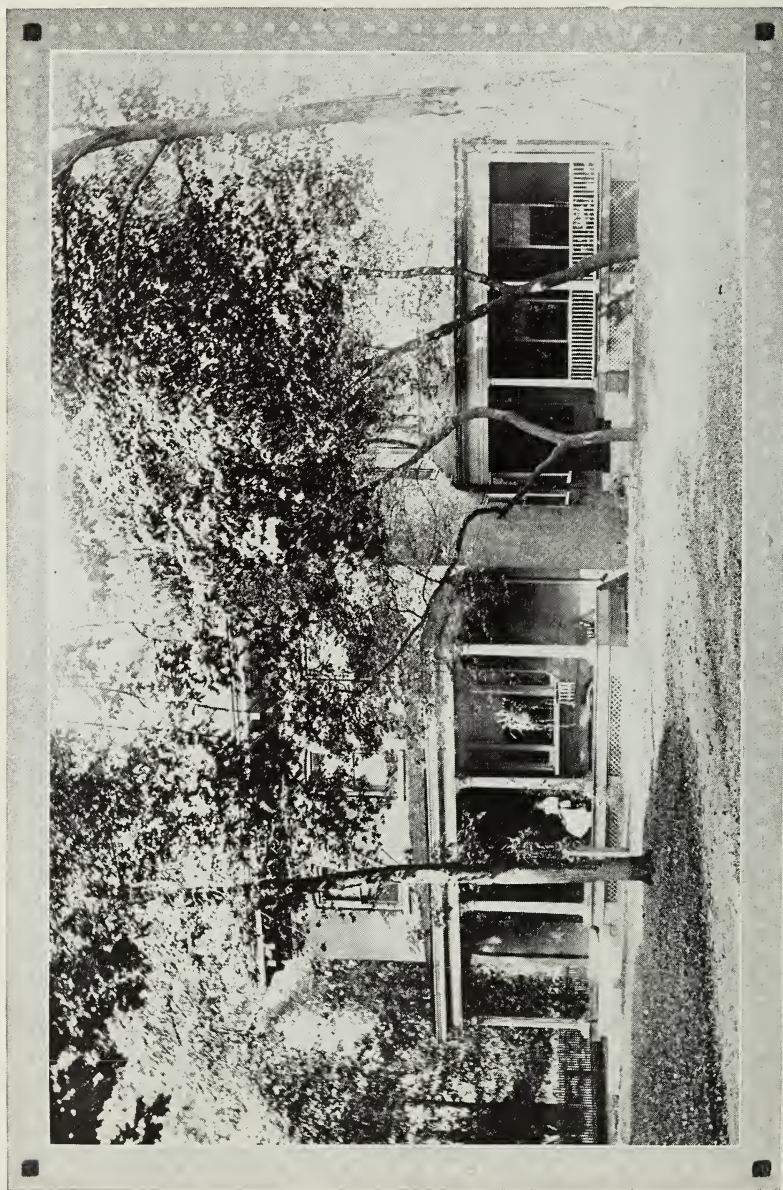
After his connection with Logan, Lincoln opened an office of his own, and took as his partner young "Billy" Herndon. The association then begun ended only with Lincoln's death. "Give our clients to understand," Lincoln told Herndon on one of his last days in Springfield, "that the election of a president makes no change in the firm of Lincoln & Herndon." For over sixteen years they occupied together as an office the dingy back room of a store building on South Fifth street fac-



Desk on which Lincoln wrote his Inaugural address. Chairs used in his Law office and at home.

ing the square. A frequenter of this office has described it: "In the center was a table, leaning against the wall was an old sofa or lounge, and on the opposite side of the room stood the bookcase. An old wood-burning stove and four or five chairs completed the outfit. The bookcase contained not to exceed twenty volumes and of this number scarcely half were law books, the others miscellaneous, partly literary and partly official, and statistical reports." Until Lincoln's death a little sign, "Lincoln & Herndon, Attorneys at Law," creaked on its rusty hinges at the foot of the stairway.





Site of Home of Ninian W. Edwards where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were married, and where Mrs. Lincoln died.

The Resident and Neighbor

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

Tradition has it that on the morning of the fourth of November, 1842, Ninian W. Edwards made a hurried trip home to impart to his wife some startling information: "I met Lincoln awhile ago, and he told me that he and Mary were to be married tonight at the parsonage. I told him that this wouldn't do, that if Mary was to be married, it must be from my house."

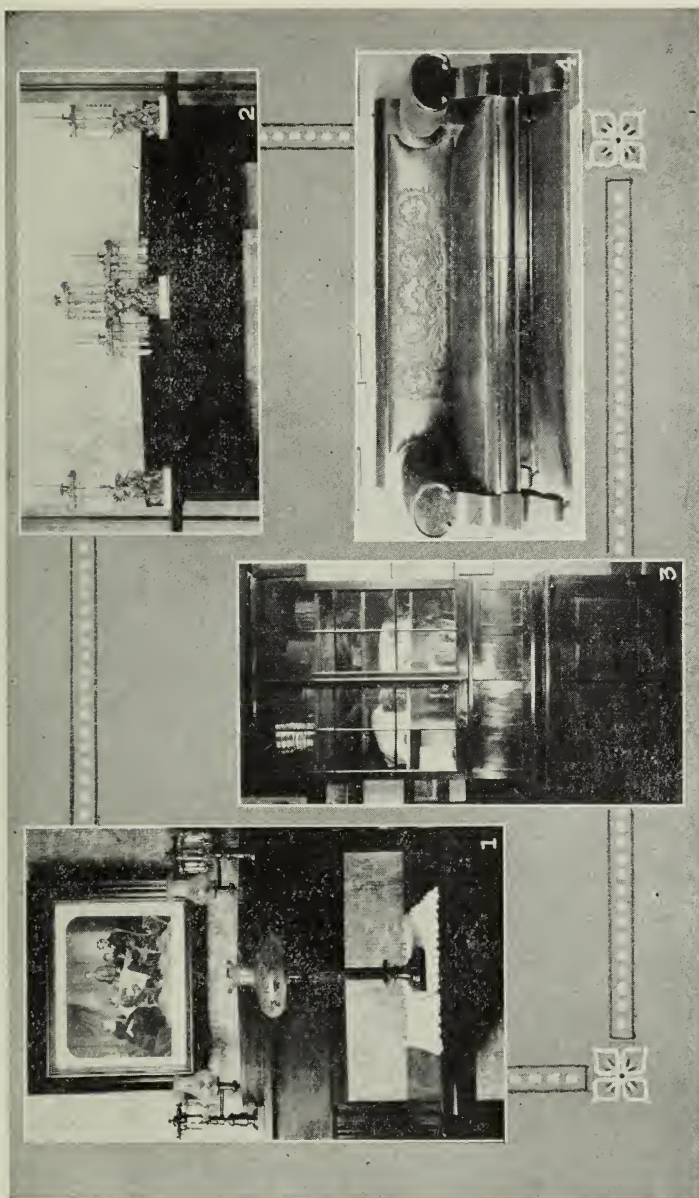
Mary Todd had come to Springfield from Kentucky some two or three years earlier, and had since been living at the home of Mr. Edwards, her sister's husband. Pretty, vivacious, intelligent—she was soon the center of a number of serious admirers. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. While at that time Douglas far outshone Lincoln in prominence, Lincoln won Miss Todd's promise. However, the engagement did not run smoothly. An estrangement occurred, and for months the couple saw nothing of each other. But in time a secret reconciliation was effected and the date of the marriage set for November fourth, 1842. Until that very day Miss Todd's family and friends were kept in ignorance.

Mr. Edwards succeeded in having the marriage performed at his home instead of at the parsonage. His residence was a rambling old house, set back from the street in a large lot now occupied by the Centennial Building. Mrs. Edwards was famous for her generous hospitality, but now she was confronted by a serious problem, for to prepare for a wedding on a few hours' notice was no small task for the housekeeper. In those days Springfield, a town of about two thousand, counted neither a confectioner nor a caterer among its merchants, and the leading products of its two bakeries were "gingerbread and beer." However, friends and neighbors fell to, and when the guests arrived that night a bountiful old-time supper was ready for them. In the words of one who was present, "Mrs. Edwards, despite the hurry, had provided an elegant and bountiful supper, and the wedding itself was pretty, simple, and impressive." The Reverend Charles Dresser performed the ceremony, and about forty guests were present.

A few days after his marriage Lincoln wrote his old friend Speed, "We are not keeping house, but boarding at the Globe Tavern, which is very well kept by a widow lady of the name of Beck. Our room and boarding only costs us four dollars a week." The Globe Tavern was located at what is now 315 East



Home of Abraham Lincoln.

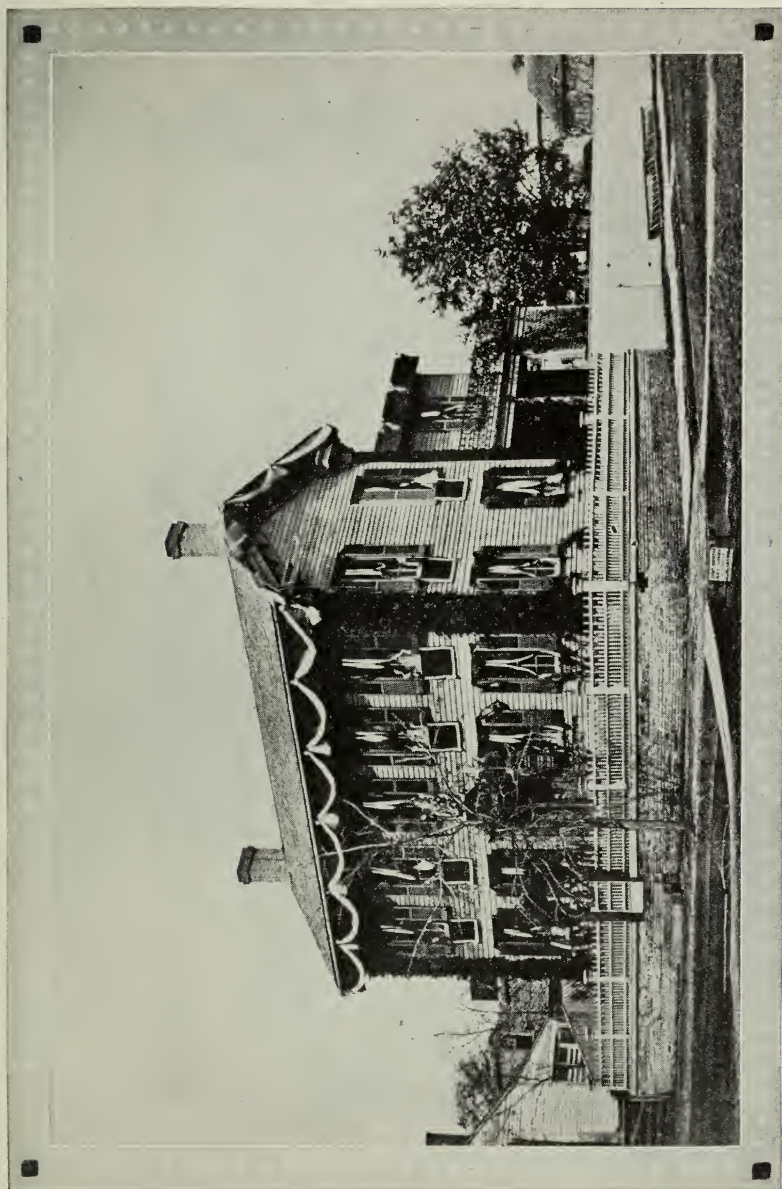


Some interesting things to be found at the Lincoln Homestead. 1. Sperm Oil lamps, used at Lincoln's wedding. 2. Candelabra that were Mr. Lincoln's and on the same mantle where they were formerly kept. 3. Desk from Lincoln's law office. 4. Sofa that Lincoln courted his wife on.

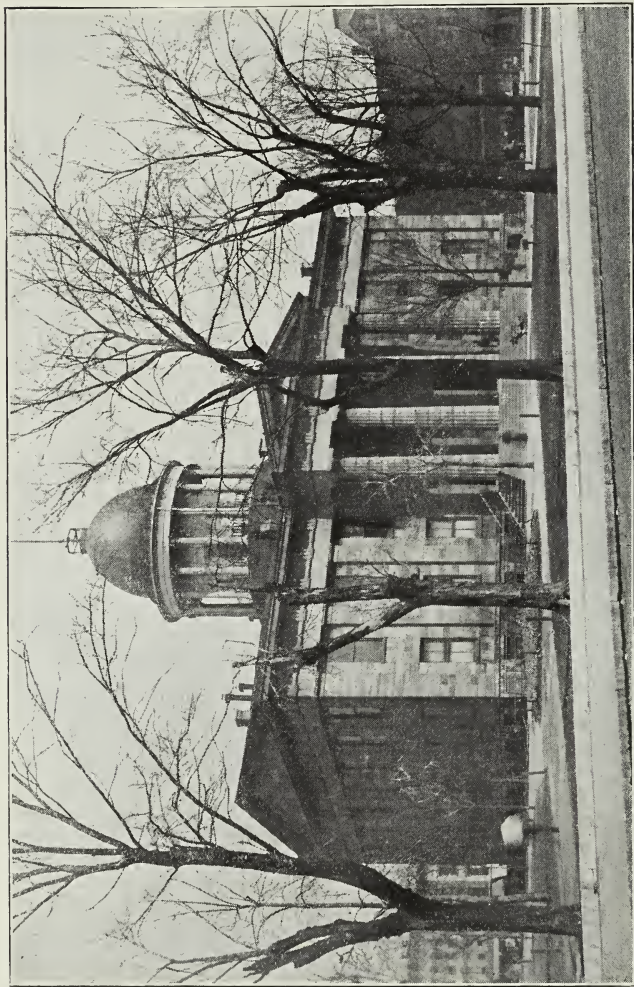
Adams Street, and at that time was the best boarding house in town. There the Lincoln's lived for over a year, and there Robert Todd Lincoln, the first child, was born.

On the morning of his wedding day Lincoln had sought out the Rev. Mr. Dresser at his own home, a frame house of a story and a half at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. Perhaps he was particularly impressed with it at that time; at any rate sixteen months later he purchased it. Mr. Lincoln made up the purchase price of \$1500 by a cash payment of \$1200 and by the conveyance of his sole piece of property, a lot in the business part of the town. Some years later, to meet the needs of an increasing family, the Lincolns added a second story, but since then there have been no material changes, and externally the house stands at present practically the same as when inhabited by them.

On May 2, 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln moved into their new home, and there, with the exception of a few days, they lived until their departure to Washington in 1861. In this house three more children were born to them, and from this house one of those children was buried. There, in 1860, Mr. Lincoln received the committee which officially notified him of his nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for the presidency. And there on February 6, 1861, took place the last social event of Abraham Lincoln's life in Springfield. "The first levee given by the President-elect took place last evening at his own residence in this city and it was a grand outpouring of citizens and strangers, together with the members of the legislature. Your humble servant was invited to attend. Mr. Lincoln threw open his house for a general reception of all the people who felt disposed to give him and his lady a parting call. The levee lasted from seven to twelve o'clock in the evening and the house was thronged by thousands up to the latest hour. Mr. Lincoln received the guests as they entered and were made known. They then passed on and were introduced to Mrs. Lincoln, who stood near the center of the parlor, and who, I must say, acquitted herself most gracefully and admirably. She is a lady of fine figure and accomplished address and is well calculated to grace and to do honor at the White House." Five days later the family left for Washington.



The Lincoln Homestead, Eighth and Jackson Streets. Draped for the funeral of Mr. Lincoln.



Old State Capitol Building, Now Court House, Before the Present First Floor was Built Underneath.

Lincoln and the Old State House

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

On July 4, 1837, just about five months after the legislature had passed the bill removing the capital from Vandalia to Springfield, the cornerstone of the state house was laid. It was several years before the building was entirely finished, but it was partially occupied as early as 1840. When, forty years later, the expanding affairs of the state of Illinois demanded more room, Sangamon County took it over to be used as a court house. In time it became too small even for that purpose, and its fire hazards made repairs inevitable. In order to retain as nearly as possible the structure's original appearance the county commissioners decided to raise the building and add a lower floor. This work, together with other modifications, was completed in 1901.

Yielding precedence only to the Lincoln home, the old state house is crowded with memories. There, for three months in the winter of 1840-1841, Lincoln served his last term as a member from Sangamon. There he delivered several of his greatest speeches. There, as president-elect, he received in the governor's office the thousands of well-wishers that came to Springfield. And there, before burial, his body lay in state. The deep blazes in the trail of Lincoln's career can be found in this old building.

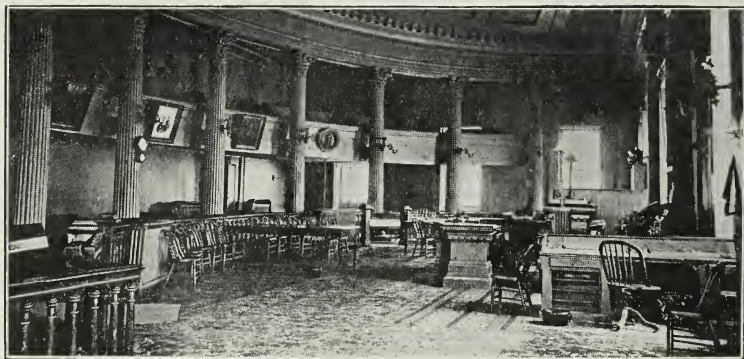
When used as a capitol building the Supreme Court chamber, where Lincoln tried many causes, was in the northeast corner. Adjoining it was the library where the lawyers studied their cases and prepared their briefs. Late in the day their industry was apt to diminish and from a place of study the library would be transformed to a lounging room and the evening given over to masculine conviviality. A jug of whiskey usually appeared and the champion story-tellers held forth. Of these the favorite was Lincoln, in spite of the fact that he left the jug untouched. His unique collection of stories was apparently inexhaustible. Long into the night these gatherings would continue, rarely, if Lincoln happened to be in good trim, ending before midnight.

But the old chamber of the house of representatives is most replete with Lincoln memories. There, in 1854, his political rebirth took place. The Nebraska bill has aroused the country. On the clerk's platform in the old house chamber sits Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln rises to speak. He compliments his distinguished opponent; if on account of his limited public experience he should misstate any facts, he would be much obliged to the judge for correcting him. In his senatorial manner

Douglas answers that he will save anything he has to say until Mr. Lincoln has finished. But a sly prod of Lincoln's arouses him, and he thunders out, "No, sir! I will tell you what was the origin of the Nebraska bill. It was this, Sir! God created man, and placed before him both good and evil, and left him free to choose for himself. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill." And then, with a smile, Lincoln demolishes him, "Well, then, I think it is a great honor to Judge Douglas that he **was the first man to discover that fact.**"

In this same room four years later Lincoln delivered perhaps his greatest speech. The state Republican convention was meeting in Springfield and Lincoln was opening his campaign against Douglas for the senatorship. Before speaking he had shown his address to many friends, most of whom pronounced it sheer political suicide. But Lincoln answered that "the time has come when these sentiments should be uttered and if it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked with the truth—let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right."

Lincoln opened his address with, "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it." And then, an instant later, came the best-known prophecy in American history. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."



The Hall of the House of Representatives, as it Appeared in Lincoln's Time.



Old State House now Court House Remodeled.

The President-Elect

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

As the governor's room in the State House was not used for official business when the legislature was not in session, a few days after Lincoln's nomination he made that his office. There, for two hours in the morning and in the afternoon, he received and greeted visitors. Access to the office was absolutely free—no usher stood at the door; anyone might knock and enter. The procession was almost endless, and came from every part of the country. The Springfield papers daily described notable or unusual visitors. One day they carried the following: "Mr. Lincoln was called upon today by an old man from Indiana named Jones for whom thirty years ago he worked as a common farmhand at a dollar a day." This was William Jones, who kept the store at Gentryville, and who later, as Colonel of the 53rd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, was killed at the siege of Atlanta.

A week or so prior to his departure for Washington, Lincoln changed his office from the State House to the second story of a building owned by Joel Johnson, opposite the Chenery House. There the interminable line of visitors continued. But for several hours a day Lincoln retired to a room in a building owned by his brother-in-law, C. M. Smith, and there prepared his first inaugural address. Having but few books at his home, he asked his law partner, Herndon, to procure for him certain volumes that he wished to consult while preparing the address. Herndon expected a long list of books and pamphlets, but Lincoln asked for only four items: Jackson's proclamation against Nullification, Clay's speech on the Compromise of 1850, Webster's reply to Hayne, and a copy of the constitution.

A few days before leaving for Washington, Lincoln and his family removed to the Chenery House, then the leading hotel of Springfield. On the morning of his departure he came down to the hotel office, and declining the proffered help of the attendants, roped his trunks with his own hands. Then, taking some of the hotel cards, he wrote on the backs this simple address:

A. Lincoln

White House

Washington, D. C.



Above, tools used in trying to steal Lincoln's body. Saddle Bags and Surveying Instruments used by Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln and New Salem

G. E. Nelson

John M. Camron and James Rutledge were the settlers of the tract comprising the site of New Salem and contiguous lands, having settled there in 1828. They built the dam across the Sangamon River and erected a mill which consisted of a grist mill and also an up and down saw mill. Both Camron and Rutledge erected log cabins on the top of the bluff. In October, 1829, they had the town of New Salem surveyed and laid out, with John M. Camron as proprietor.

At this time there were within trading proximity to New Salem the settlements of Clary's Grove to the west, Athens to the southeast; Sugar Grove north of east, Indian Point between New Salem and Sugar Grove, and Concord Creek to the north.

By Christmas day there were enough residents in the New Salem territory for the establishment of a post office and Samuel Hill, a merchant of the town, was made postmaster.

When Abraham Lincoln arrived at New Salem on Offut's flat boat in April, 1831, the town of New Salem was a full going municipality, sufficient unto itself. There were a number of general stores, a mill, an inn, a shoe shop, a hat shop, a carding machine shop, a tan yard, a cooper shop, a blacksmith shop, a wagon wheel factory, and the town had a population of about one hundred inhabitants, representing about twenty-five families.

Entrance from the town of New Salem to the mill was precipitous and the way up and down the hill was known as the "bridle path." The settlements to the east of the river used the mill and crossed the river by using a ford about two hundred feet below the dam. It might be stated here that one of the reasons advanced for the abandonment of the town was the difficulty of access from the north and east. There was the river to ford to reach the mill and the steep climb from the mill to the town. From the south, the grade was not so steep as the bridle path but was hard enough to climb in certain times of the year to deter what otherwise would have been customers, from trading at New Salem. From the west, the access was favorable, the land being level and hence the Clary's Grove boys were perhaps the best customers of the merchants of the town.



Old Salem Park.

Lincoln's first work at New Salem was that of clerking in the Denton-Offut Store and assisting in the operation of the mill. Offut failed and Lincoln for a time was without a job. However, he found jobs as a day laborer and became a soldier (being captain of a company) in the Black Hawk War, was a candidate for the legislature (defeated the first time he ran but receiving practically the entire New Salem vote), and had a try at merchandising, having been a partner of William F. Berry. The firm of Berry and Lincoln monopolized the mercantile business of the town by buying out all competition. The firm failed and years later, Lincoln, out of his salary as congressman, paid the last installment of the indebtedness of the firm. He afterward frequently referred to it as the "national debt."

Lincoln took up surveying and was deputy county surveyor of Sangamon County (Menard County was a part of Sangamon County until the year 1839) under John Calhoun, the county surveyor. Lincoln mastered surveying in six weeks, having been tutored by Mentor Graham, the village school master. It is said that during the six weeks in which he pursued the study of surveying, his appearance was that of a young man going into a physical decline, so closely did he apply himself to the task. After entering upon the job of deputy surveyor, he did much running of boundary lines for farmers and laid out and platted numerous towns, including Petersburg. A creditor brought suit against him and his surveying instruments were sold on execution and levy. James Short, who had taken a fancy to the young surveyor, bought in the instruments at the sale, and restored them to Lincoln.

Lincoln, regardless of his occupation, was at all times a student, and Graham, the village school master, together with the neighborhood philosopher, Jack Kelso, did much to enable him to get an education. Graham advised him that in order to become a man among men, he must use good English and in order to learn the English language, he could do no better than to borrow or buy a copy of Kirkham's Grammar and study it carefully. He borrowed a copy of this grammar and set to work to master it. Kelso suggested Shakespeare and Bacon and other works to broaden his outlook on life and to instill into his mind the poetry of life. Lincoln availed himself of the Onstott Cooper Shop in the west end of the town as a place in which to study. The Cooper Shop, as restored, consists of the original logs which constituted the shop at the time that Lincoln lived at New Salem, and there he was won't to lie

on his stomach in front of the fireplace, with Bacon or Shakespeare or Blackstone in one hand while with the other hand he placed copper shaving on the coals to make a light by which to read.

IN this thriving town, during the six years that Lincoln lived there, no human activities current at the time were overlooked by the villagers. They had religious camp meetings, horse races, wrestling matches, cock fights, gander pullings, spelling bees, literary society meetings, and at times near riots. The inhabitants were, of course, mostly pioneers who had made up their minds to rough it in a new country and while their outward appearances and their ways were not those of well dressed ballroom society folk, they were really honest and God-fearing and very charitable under the skin. Lincoln by throwing the champion wrestler, Jack Armstrong, became the athletic champion of the village, and by reason of his close application to books, he became one of its best educated men. He had determined to become a lawyer and some of the inhabitants of the village and surrounding country regarded him as being lazy because he read so much. One time when asked what good it might do him to read and study so much, he replied that possibly having an education "might come handy sometime." He applied himself to the study of the law in much the same manner as he pursued the study of sturveying. His health was almost wrecked beyond repair by the death of his sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, but after several weeks of the best of care for him by Bowling Green and his wife, he again took an interest in life and pursued his studies. In 1837 he moved to Springfield and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

With Lincoln's leaving for Springfield, New Salem went into a quick decay. Most of the inhabitants moved their log cabins to Petersburg and it was not many years until no building was left in the village. Then for years, or until the year 1917, the site of New Salem was alternately corn field, wheat field, pasture, etc. On Lincoln's birthday in 1917, the Old Salem Lincoln League was organized with sixty-five members, the purpose of this organization being to fix sites at New Salem, gather relics of New Salem, and particularly those closely associated with Lincoln. The Old Salem Lincoln League gave a Fourth of July picnic at the site of New Salem, and published an invitation to all persons who knew anything of the village and its inhabitants to attend, and as a result thereof, many sites were definitely fixed although most of them were fairly well

fixed by reference to Onstott's plat of the village and the public records. The League also made the place accessible by building a road to the north (the one now in use as the north entrance). The League also restored the log cabins which are at present to be seen in the village.

In April, 1919, the legislature passed a bill taking over the site of New Salem and contiguous property as a gift to the State forever to be used as a public park and memorial to the early life of Abraham Lincoln. The deeds to the State of Illinois, made in pursuance of said bill, were from the Old Salem Chautauqua Association and Hon. William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst, in 1906, while visiting in Petersburg, became very much interested in the sixty acres of land of which the site of New Salem is a part, and at the annual assembly of Old Salem Chautauqua, presented the chautauqua association with a deed to the tract of land, with a reversionary clause in the deed. In 1919 at the request of the Old Salem Lincoln League, the Old Salem Chautauqua Association and Mr. Hearst each executed their respective deeds and placed the title in the State of Illinois.

Since taking over the tract by the State of Illinois, the Department of Public Works and Buildings has erected the museum and has shaled the road and added several other improvements to the park. The work of restoration of the remaining log cabins, we are informed by the Governor of Illinois will take place soon.

The entire story of Lincoln at New Salem is very fully told and illustrated in a book entitled "Lincoln at New Salem," written for the Old Salem Lincoln League by Hon. Thomas P. Reep of Petersburg, Illinois. This book is cloth bound, appropriately illustrated and is for sale by the Old Salem Lincoln League as long as the copies last, at the price of \$2.50. All of the net proceeds from the sale of this book go to the Old Salem Lincoln League, a corporation not-for-profit, to assist it in the job of furnishing the log cabins and stores with furniture, etc., of the style during the time that Lincoln lived in New Salem; the League having agreed with the State of Illinois to take over that part of the work of restoration. This book is copyrighted by the Old Salem Lincoln League and a limited number of copies have been printed. It is the one full and authentic story of Lincoln's six years at New Salem.



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The National Lincoln Monument and Tomb. Open to the public, every day, where you will hear wonderful stories told of Mr. Lincoln and see many things of interest.

The National Lincoln Tomb

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

In Springfield, very soon after President Lincoln's death, a committee was organized to secure a suitable site for the tomb. A contract was made to purchase the land where the state house now stands, and the construction of a temporary receiving vault, to be followed by a more imposing monument, was commenced. Due, however, to the objection of Mrs. Lincoln, the body never rested there. Oak Ridge Cemetery, then a new burial ground, was designated by her as the site for Mr. Lincoln's tomb. His remains were placed in the public receiving vault May 4, 1865, a few months later to be removed to a temporary tomb, where they rested until transferred to the National Lincoln Monument in 1871.

The Lincoln Monument was constructed under the direction of the Springfield Committee. The design adopted was that of Larkin G. Mead. Popular contribution supplied a large part of the funds. Thousands of organizations and individuals from all parts of the United States made their donations. A touching tribute was the disproportionately large amount subscribed by the colored regiments which had served in the last years of the Civil War.

In the beginning the Lincoln Tomb was a place of interest. A few thousands visited it annually. But the number grew larger and larger and from a place of interest it became a shrine. A shrine for America only? Sovereigns, ambassadors, visiting representatives of foreign nations—all have journeyed to Springfield to pay homage at Lincoln's grave. That thousands joined in raising an imposing pile of stone and bronze to the memory of Abraham Lincoln is indicative of the place he held in the regard of his contemporaries. That hundreds of thousands from all over the world now visit his tomb reveal his true position in history.



Journalists Differed in Accounts of Wide-awake Lincoln Rally of 1860

By JOHN E. VAUGHN

Charles W. Kelley of Quincy reminds *The State Journal* that in reviewing memorable Springfield gatherings it has not yet told the story of the Wide-Awake Lincoln rally, Aug. 8, 1860. Mr. Kelley was one of the Lincoln Wide-Awakes, a participant in the demonstration and naturally enough is interested. The story is worth telling.

Contemporary journalists of 1860 differed, with all the prejudice and bias of rival political partisans, concerning the importance of that rally. The editor of *The State Journal* unhesitatingly pronounced it the turning point in the national campaign of that year, declaring it presaged the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. The *Register* characterized it as a "fizzle."

After writing until press time and filling columns of space for *The Journal*, its reported distressingly admitted his inability to do justice to the momentous gathering of Lincoln enthusiasts. His rival on the opposition paper gave the meeting short shrift. While *The Journal* estimated the crowd at no less than seventy-five thousand and asserted that it was the greatest political rally ever held in the west, the opposition conceded an attendance of only thirty thousand. Some correspondents estimated the crowd at 100,000.

The *Journal* story pictures with all the adjectives at the command of the writer, the rally as surpassing the memorable Indiana demonstration for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Its contemptuous opponent averred that the crowd was no larger than that of the Douglas meeting held in July. Moreover, it described the gathering as being divided in its sympathy between Lincoln and Douglas. Every cheer for Lincoln, it said, was duplicated by a warmer cheer for Douglas.

"The labors of Black Republicanism for a grand state demonstration at the home of Lincoln, culminated yesterday," bitterly declared the opposition's leading editorial of August 9. "For the past month every Republican paper would urge the followers of Negro equality to go en masse to the home of Lincoln. It perhaps equalled, but did not surpass the demonstration of the Democracy."

Charge \$50,000 Spent

In this vein the editorial continued. It declared that men were paid to swell the crowd. "The meeting," it said, "has cost the Black Republican party not less than \$50,000 in cash and they have not made a single vote by it." By way of backing up this assertion it was declared that medal and badge peddlers had sold fully half as many Douglas as Lincoln medals.

The leading speakers at the Lincoln meeting were unmercifully ridiculed. Dignified Judge Trumbull was referred to as "Hackass" Trumbull. Eloquent Tom Cowan was characterized as a "Menard county ranter." It was intimated that Cowan was drafted for the occasion as a "ringer" for the distinguished Tom Corwin of Ohio, who had been advertised as one of the speakers. Corwin was not present.

The State Journal story, while extravagantly penned, it more convincing as to reliability. It furnishes statistics and facts along with the flowers. These make it plain that the crowd surpassed anything ever before seen in this section of the country. The figures include the number of persons carried into Springfield by the Great Western and the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago railroads, which made excursion rates for the day. They also detail the number in line from nearby towns which contributed Wide-Awake marching clubs, mounted men and women, floats and decorated vehicles of every description.

One incident concerning the event on which the rival papers agree, supports the assertion that the crowd was unprecedented in Springfield. The day meeting was held at the fair grounds, where five speakers' stands had been erected. There were no amplifiers in 1860 and it was necessary to have four extra sets of speakers to accomodate the overflow.

"Escapes" On Horse

Lincoln was driven to the fair grounds, not to make a speech, but merely to view the great crowd. Enthusiastic supporters insisted on a speech. The crowd broke through the guard and hoisted him to one of the platforms. In the rush, the stand collapsed. To silence the tumult, Lincoln spoke a few words of greeting and then re-entered his carriage. The driver was unable to make his way through the great mass of people and it was not until Lincoln mounted a horse that he was able to escape from his friends and make his way home. The opposition press described Lincoln as having recourse to "the unpleasant alternative of backing a bob-tail nag."

Lincoln reviewed the parading clubs from the front of his home and personally greeted such of the crowd as was able to reach him. It was practically an all day reception.

The description of the day parade shows that it filled practically all the streets in the little city. Many of the floats are given special mention. One wagon from Williamsville neighborhood was drawn by twenty-three oxen and was flanked with a company of mounted men in Indian costume, representing the Boston Tea Party. The woolen mills contributed a mounted loom and during the parade wove a bolt of cloth from which tailors cut and made a pair of pantaloons for Lincoln.

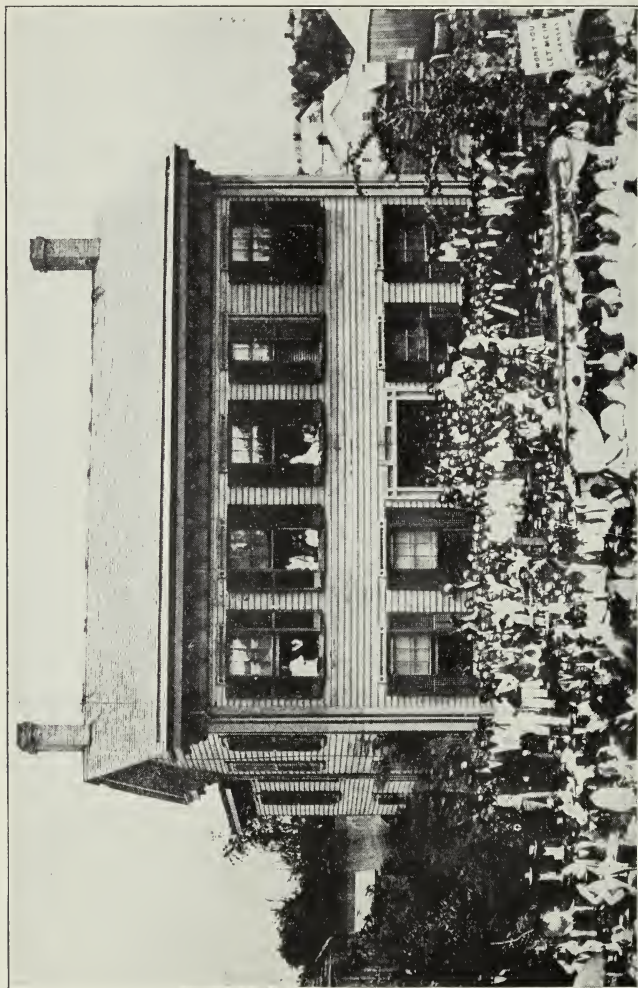
Scores of neighboring towns and villages sent great wagons filled with young women representing the states of the Union. Goddesses of Liberty, women operating spinning wheels, men buildings log cabins and flat boats, and rail-splitters without number were in the parade. One town sent a full-rigged schooner, mounted on wheels and flying Lincoln banners. At the head of the procession the Wide-Awakes rolled an immense ball to typify the rolling up of the Lincoln and Hamlin majority.

Marchers Carry Banners

Springfield had imported enough bunting to swath the entire town in bandages of red, white and blue. The marchers carried thousands of flags and banners bearing inspections of hope for the success of "Lincoln, the rail splitter," and defies to the anti-Lincoln men. These were acclaimed by the Republicans along the line of march and derided by the Douglas supporters. It is significant that good-will prevailed and that there was no violent disorder.

The only police report carried in the papers tells of a clash at the Alton depot between departing Wide Awakes and a party of Douglas enthusiasts. During the melee some of the Douglas men heaved mud and stones at the Wide Awake train, but no one was injured. James Whalen and Richard C. Blackmore were charged with this offense, but later were acquitted.

It was on his description of the night parade that The State Journal reporter fell down. Six miles of flaming torches and illuminated floats, passing through the gaily decorated and brightly lighted little city overtaxed his descriptive powers. Reluctantly he admitted that he must leave his readers to imagine what he could not set down on paper. In this day of electrical decorative effects, the torches and Chinese lanterns which illuminated Springfield's homes on the night of Aug. 8, 1860, would shine but dimly. To the star reporter of that day they were brilliant beyond comparison.



This picture of the Lincoln Home is from a photograph made on the day of the rally, a copy of which is in possession of Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the Lincoln Tomb.

No attempt was made on the day following the meeting to print the speeches. There were dozens of them and for weeks The State Journal devoted a large portion of its space to their reproduction. Some of the mentioned speakers were Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Hon. John Wilson of Chicago, R. J. Oglesby, Clark E. Carr, Joseph Gillespie, Frank Blair of St. Louis, Henry Case, candidate for congress, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Joseph Linegar and Tom Cowan and William Kellogg.

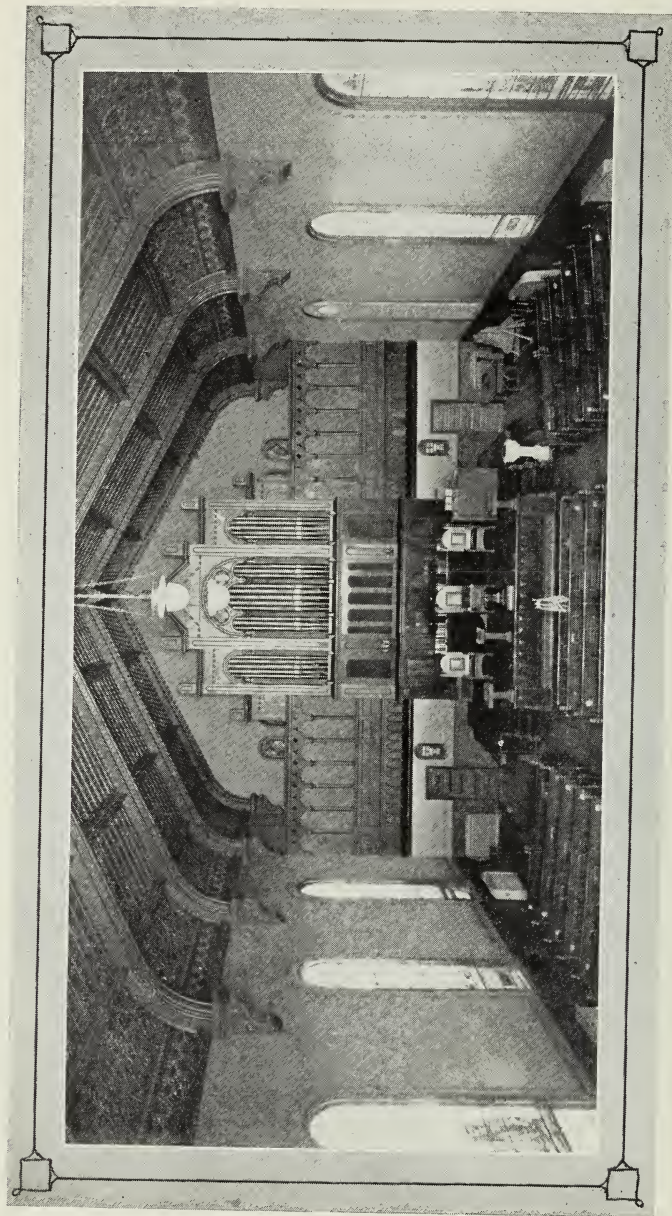
Governor Wood Presides

Col. Turner King called the fair grounds meeting to order. Governor John Wood was the president of the day, and the list of vice-presidents makes a long roster of men prominent in that period. The opposition description of the oratory sarcastically dismisses it with the observation that the speakers were "remarkably patriotic and threw out an indescribable amount of gas on the nigger question."

Until Springfield covered itself with bunting it was in sorry shape for the big gathering. A heavy storm had passed over the city on Friday preceding the rally. It had wrecked the Republican Wigwam, the Withey carriage factory and Lamb's pork house. Part of the roof of the Chenery House had been carried away. John Rhodes' carpenter shop was ruined and John W. Priest's residence had been damaged. Every bricklayer in town had been busy re-building chimneys and every carpenter had been reshingling homes in the wake of the storm. The damage was pretty well repaired before the rally, and decorations did the rest.

For the rally the weather was ideal—a clear sky and the high temperature dear to the hearts of circus lemonade venders. Altogether it was a happy occasion. Justice Francis, the "marrying squire" of Springfield, reported three weddings. They were those of John Smith and Lizzie Keckler of Logan county; William G. Smith and Sabrina E. Adams; Andrew E. Nelson and Margaret Booth.





First Presbyterian Church, corner Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue.
Flags indicate Pew occupied by Abraham Lincoln and
Family in Old First Presbyterian Church.

The Friendship between Lincoln and Douglas

Perhaps very few persons in the present generation, having read the powerful debates of the two oratorical gladiators, Lincoln and Douglas, are aware that the warmest friendship existed between these two great political rivals, but in the Age of Chivalry,—for so I may call the era of their great history-making debates, there was a true knightly spirit that led men to look with pride and admiration upon a brilliant opponent,

“And that stern joy which warriors feel
In foeman worthy of their steel.”

Such was the personal feeling between these two giants, and it deepened from day to day into a life-long friendship, as was well known by their most intimate friends; each always spoke of the other in terms not only of the highest respect, but almost of fraternal affection.

My father, Reverend Perry Bennett was the personal friend of them both, and I have often heard him speak of this close feeling of warm friendship between Lincoln and Douglas.

Clarence Bennett.

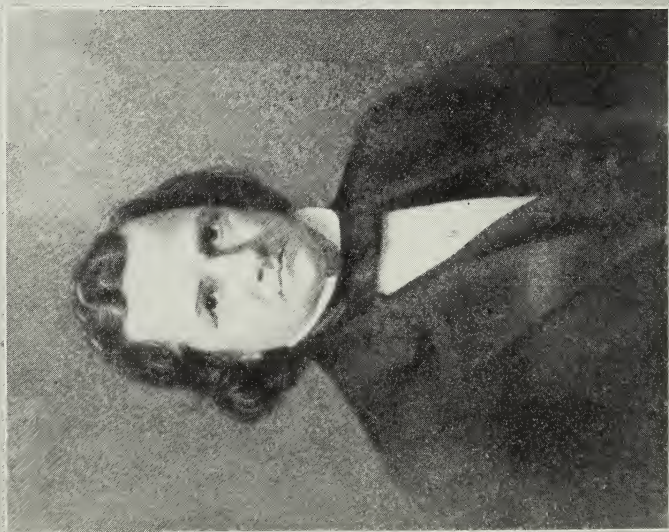


*We have forwarded in H B
Gibson's tickets ten dollars and
fifty cents per ticket in cash
Jan 25th 1846.
John Allen
A. Lincoln*

The above note was found a short time ago by J. Colby Beekman, secretary of Clinton Lodge No. 19, of Petersburg, Ill., when remodeling the Masonic Temple. The circumstances connected with the note are at this time undetermined.



Mrs. Douglas



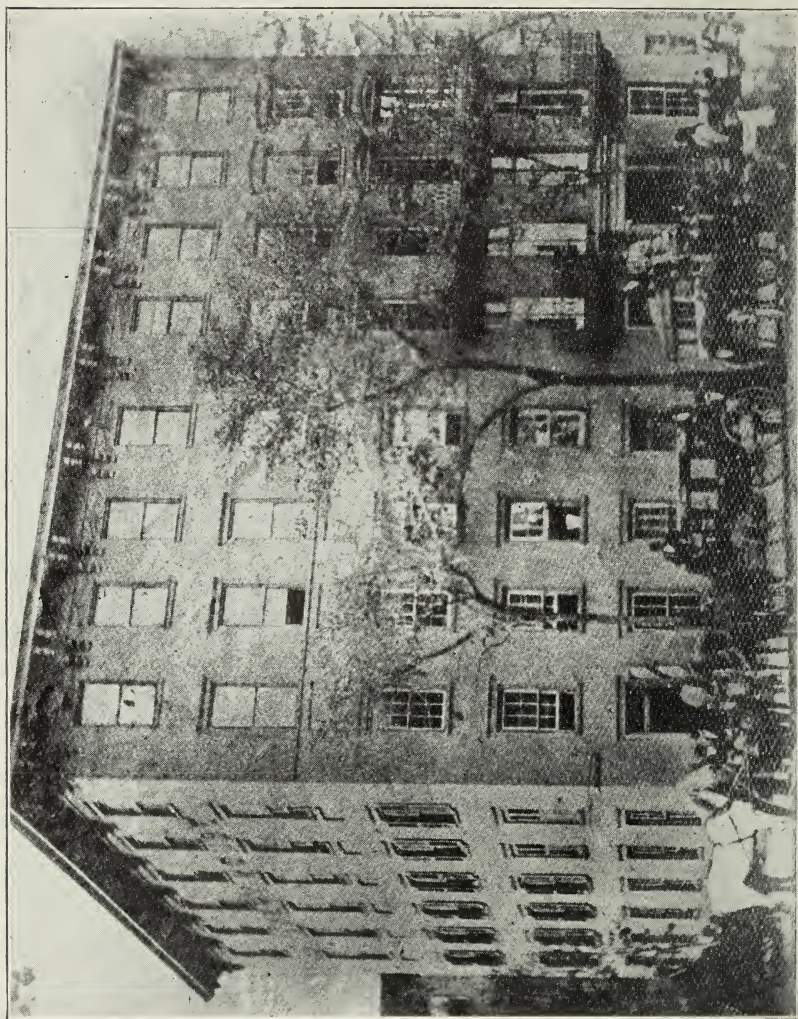
Senator Stephen A. Douglas

Senator and Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas

The editor is indebted to William Dodd Chenery for the photographs from which the above cuts were made for this special tribute of memory to the great democrat, Stephen A. Douglas. These cuts are made from photographic enlargements of cards presented by Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas to Mr. Chenery's mother, the late Mrs. John William Chenery in April, 1861. At that time Senator and Mrs. Douglas were guests in the Chenery home which was located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Washington streets. Senator Douglas had been invited to deliver a patriotic address before the joint assembly of the Illinois senate and house in the state capitol building on April 25. Before her marriage she was Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of Hon. James Madison Cutts of Washington. The marriage occurred in 1856, three years after the death of the first Mrs. Douglas.

Information supplied by Mr. Chenery reveals that Senator Douglas made application for initiation into Springfield lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., on April 21, 1840, a few days after that lodge received its charter from the Illinois jurisdiction. In October, 1841, Douglas was elected as the first grand orator of the Grand lodge of Illinois. His application for Masonry, signed with his own hand is framed in the Masonic temple in Springfield. Today the ink of that signature is as black as when originally written.





The Chenery House

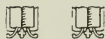
Chenery House

Lincoln's Last Residence in Springfield, Illinois

Early in 1861 Abraham Lincoln rented his home in Springfield, Illinois sold his furniture and removed his family to the Chenery House, north east corner of Fourth and Washington Streets, where they remained till the morning of his departure from Springfield for his forthcoming inauguration in Washington

The hotel was owned and operated by William Dodd Chenery and his son, John William Chenery and being at that period the leading hotel of the city was the place of residence of important people visiting the city. Capt. Grant had his first civil war headquarters in the hotel; Stephen A. Douglas, War Governor and Mrs. Yates, John A. McClelland. Robert Lincoln returned from college and accompanied his parents from the hotel to Washington.

On the morning of their departure Mr. Chenery assembled his porters to "cord" the trunks and packing boxes of the Lincoln family for shipment but Mr. Lincoln declined their assistance and with his own hands tied the ropes. He then took the hotel cards and upon their reverse blank sides wrote "A. Lincoln, White House, Washington, D. C." After writing these cards he took one more and upon it wrote simply "A. Lincoln" and presented it to Miss Fannie Chenery, the young daughter of the hotel proprietor, and that card is the most cherished possession of the family at this time.



A Lincoln Black Hawk Letter

This is a photostatic copy of a photograph of a letter made by Edwin C. Moody of Saint Louis, Missouri, and presented by him to William Dodd Chenery who loaned the copy to the editor. Mr. Moody stated to Mr. Chenery that the original letter had been shown to him some time previously by Mrs. Anna C. Smith of Saint Louis who was desirous of selling the letter. Mr. Moody made a photograph of the letter, sent it to a man whom he knew to be a collector of Lincoln relics and obtain for Mrs. Smith a check for four hundred dollars for the original letter. This copy was made by Mr. Moody and sent to Mr. Chenery on April 8, 1929.

Springfield Ills May 14 1855

W. F. Boggs, Esq.
Ridgeway, Mo.

Although my Christian name is Abraham, and not Edward, the within letter is evidently intended for me— Whether I ever gave Mr. Barnett a discharge I can not remember, nor do I know whether it would now be proper for me to give him one, not having or knowing where to find any of the old rolls or papers of my company— I do very well remember, however, that Clardy Barnett, a small man, with a scar on his face, and not far from my own age, (which is now 46, did serve— more than fourteen days (mean forty I think) in the company of Richard had the command as Captain, in Col. _____'s 5th Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, in the Black Hawk War of 1832— and that he was entitled to an honorable discharge— We went from Sangamon County, Illinois, and Samuel Whiteside of Madison Co Ills, was our Brigadier General—

Yours H
A. Lincoln.

Historical Sketch Springfield Chapter

The Charter of Springfield Chapter, Number One, Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, was issued February 22nd, 1897, with the following charter members: Joseph Wampler Vance, Walter Horace Bradish, Charles Philo Kane, Walter Chambers Bradish, Andrew Mears Brooks, Kennedy Brooks, and Frank Lockwood Hatch, of whom Col. Frank Lockwood Hatch and Walter Chambers Bradish are still connected with our chapter.

In the over thirty-two years of unbroken existence there has been a steady growth in membership, in spite of death and lapses, and we are striving to reach the Two Hundred Mark, as we so long aimed at the One Hundred goal.

Gen. Joseph W. Vance, then Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, was our first President, and has been succeeded by the following worthy compatriots, Col. Charles F. Mills, Hon. William A. Northcott, Dr. H. H. Tuttle, Porter Paddock, Charles S. Andrus, Grover C. Rockwood, James B. Searcy, Col. John M. Tipton, Edward C. Fitch, and Dr. Alja R. Crook.

Our chapter placed the first Lincoln marker in our city, when a bronze tablet was dedicated at 109 North Fifth Street, the site of his first law office, when we was partner of John Todd Stuart. We also cooperated with the Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, in placing the tablet at the south entrance to the Court House, recording the names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Sangamon County. Later we placed a marker and restored the grave of George Bryan, a companion of Daniel Boone in the settlement of Kentucky. We also placed a marker at the grave of Moses Broadwell, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Our Chapter with twenty members in continental uniform, with the Spirit of 1776, took part in the Preparedness Parade in 1916.

Our members who were veterans of the Spanish American and World Wars, have been presented with medals of the Society, with their names engraved thereon.

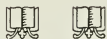
We celebrate annually the anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, Lexington Day, Flag Day, Constitution Day, and Yorktown Day.

We have taken some interest in Washington College, the first institution of learning established west of the Alleghanies in 1780,

that is doing such a noble work for the descendents of those worthy patriots, who won the battle of Kings Mountain and other engagements.

We will soon present sixteen Good Citizenship medals to the eighth grade graduates in our public schools, and expect to continue this work to both the February and June graduates, doubling the number hereafter, thus instilling the highest spirit of good citizenship and patriotism, in the coming generations, while honoring the memories of those who made it possible to enjoy the blessings of freedom and opportunity from our worthy Revolutionary ancestors.

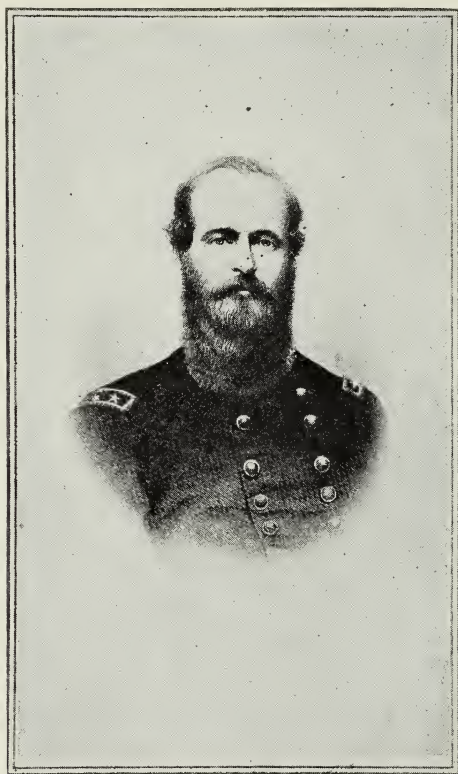
Any student of archeology will be interested to know that Compatriot Edward W. Payne, has the largest private collection of relics of prehistoric stone age in this country, if not in the world and he will be pleased to exhibit some of them to visiting compatriots.



Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was organized October 11, 1890. The first Continental Congress of the Daughters was in 1892. Just two years later, June 14, 1894, Springfield chapter held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, on South Sixth Street, the site of the present Elks' Club. On February 11, 1895, the chapter was formally organized with twenty-five charter members. The first meetings were held on historical anniversaries, at the home of Mrs. Hickox, later the monthly plan of meeting was adopted. The chapter has always loyally aided the local, state and national D. A. R. projects: in the Spanish American War days a concert was given to raise money for local Troop D; in 1909 the chapter took an active part in the celebration of the centennial of Lincoln's birth; in 1900 the first prize money was given to encourage the study of United States history in the public schools and since, prizes have been given twice annually; in Springfield, the chapter has marked the site of Lincoln's farewell address; the first school; first court house; first church; the Grant tree; and cooperated with the State Historical Society and other patriotic citizens in placing bronze tablets in thirteen locations connected with Lincoln's life in Springfield. Thru its thirty-five years the chapter has grown and prospered and now has three hundred fourteen members. It is interesting to note that the meetings are now held in the Elks' Club, the site of the chapter's birth, on the third Thursday of each month.





GENERAL GRANT.

This unusual photograph of Gen. Grant was recently found among papers of the Civil War period preserved by the late Mrs. John W. Chenery, of Springfield, Illinois.

AUTOGRAPHS

AUTOGRAPHS



